

The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C. FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

MORE THAN SCORE KILLED IN STORM

Besides Toll in Life, Property
Loss Exceeds a Million.

GETTING BACK TO NORMAL.

The Search for Bodies Among the
Ruined Houses Continued
All Day.

Cincinnati, July 8.—With twenty-five known dead, missing and a property loss that will exceed a million dollars, Cincinnati tonight was making a valiant effort to recover from probably the worst storm in its history. Twelve of the dead were claimed by the Ohio river.

At 9:30 o'clock last night the storm broke; one-half hour later the city and its suburbs lay stricken. Its telephone system had been paralyzed, its street car service suspended and its citizens were groping in darkness, trying to ascertain the toll the storm had taken.

Two steamboats had gone down in the Ohio river; probably a hundred houses were leveled; half-dozen church spires had fallen and when the full extent of the damage was ascertained late today it was found that few houses had escaped damage.

Down-town streets were strewn with electric signs and glass, while in the residence district and in the suburbs, all traffic was blocked by trees thrown across the thoroughfares.

Some fifty club houses along the Ohio river were swept into the stream and floated away.

CITY RECOVERING.

Tonight found the city with its street car service virtually normal. The telephone service is rapidly recovering and the city had done almost miraculous work in cleaning up the debris. Search for bodies in the collapsed houses continues.

At Terrace Park, a suburb, a special train carrying race horses from Latonia to the Eastern tracks, was wrecked and nineteen thoroughbreds were killed. Three of their caretakers were killed and a number of others, including several jockeys, were injured.

The Kentucky side of the river was hit as hard as was Cincinnati itself. Damage to Newport, Covington, Bellevue, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Fort Mitchell, Latonia and Ludlow, it is believed, almost will equal damage done in this county.

Three more bodies were recovered tonight from the ruins of a dwelling. This puts the total of known dead at 25.

DEPUTIES TO BRING MRS. THAW BACK

Must Give Reason for Failure to Answer Subpoena to Testify at Thaw's Sanity Hearing.

New York, July 7.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be brought back here on a body attachment issued today and required to appear before a supreme court justice to explain why she failed to obey a subpoena directing her to testify in the proceedings yesterday relative to the sanity of her husband, Harry K. Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw came here from her summer camp at Chateaugay Lake in the Adirondacks, but returned after saying that she was too ill to take the stand and that in any event she did not intend to testify against her husband. Tonight Sheriff Griffenhagen and two deputies left for Mrs. Thaw's camp with the body attachment. They expected to bring Mrs. Thaw here on Friday.

When court opened today Dr. Bernard Livingston, Mrs. Thaw's physician, was called to the stand. He said he had attended Mrs. Thaw, that she was in a nervous condition, and advised her it would be unwise for her to testify.

Susan Merrill occupied the witness stand most of the day and testified as to Thaw's conduct while he lived in a rooming house she conducted here.

Deputy Attorney General Becker read into the record exhibits relative to Thaw's mental condition.

DEFEAT FOR ITALIANS.

Berlin Reports Victory for Austrians.

Berlin, July 8 (by wireless to Sayville).—The battle on the Isonzo front ended, according to the Overseas agency, with a great defeat and enormous losses for the Italians, though they outnumbered the Austrians four to one.

The Italians kept up an incessant bombardment with their heavy artillery, the advice says, but without effect, and the waste of ammunition was tremendous.

PROSPECTS FOR CROPS ARE GOOD

Almost Every Important Crop
is Better Than the Average
for Six Years.

Washington, July 8.—American farmers, confronted with feeding the world while Europe is at war, have planted record acreages of all principal crops. Moreover, official estimates made public today by the department of agriculture disclose prospects of production exceeding the average of the last six years in almost every important crop. Based on the growing conditions on July 1 some foodstuff crops give promise of new records. Their money values promise records accordingly. Corn, greatest and most valuable of all American farm products, shows an area of 109,273,000 acres—half a million more than ever before—and is expected to produce 2,814,000,000 bushels.

Despite wet and cold weather for seven weeks which has retarded growth and cultivation in the important corn states and forces the condition 2.5 per cent below the 10-year average, the new crop is estimated to be 106,000,000 bushels greater than the last 10-year average and 141,000,000 greater than last year's production.

The outlook for the billion-bushel wheat yield continues to grow. Latest estimates raise the prospective production to 963,000,000 bushels, an increase of 13,000,000 bushels since the last estimate. Winter wheat, however, shows a 9.7 per cent drop in condition which reduces its prospective production by 8,000,000 bushels. That is sacrificed to rains in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Other states were reported practically the same or better than a month ago.

The Hessian fly's depredations are not reflected in the June report.

Those reports now at hand in the department of agriculture show that corn, winter wheat, oats, white and sweet potatoes and rice are growing on record acreages.

SEEK EXTRADITION OF SLAYER.

Requisition Made to Governor Brumbaugh for Frederick Brown.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 7.—Application was made to Governor Brumbaugh today by Attorney General Thomas H. Peeples and Solicitor George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina, for extradition to South Carolina of Frederick Brown, charged with murder. On a plea that if Brown were given up he would be in danger of lynching, the governor recently refused extradition.

South Carolina officials told the governor today that Pennsylvania was morally and legally bound to give up the prisoner. Mr. Timmerman said South Carolina was concerned in the administration of justice and that Brown was in no danger except from the electric chair or the penitentiary. He answered the charges of lawlessness by saying South Carolina was not the only state to have such experiences.

The governor took no action, requesting that briefs be filed.

TOO LITTLE LIBERTY.

The Editors Bound by Too Close Laws.

San Francisco, July 8.—In an address today before the International Press Congress, John H. Perry of Seattle said newspaper editors "have less liberty under the law than porch climbers and white slavers." Discussing what he defined as "constructive contempt," he said the contempt of court laws were a "disgrace to a free and enlightened country."

K. Sugimura of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo, advocated signed stories and editorials to "increase individuality."

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL DECIDE ANSWER

If Germany's Message is Answered at All He Will Decide.

BUT VERY LITTLE DELAY.

While Outline of Note is Not Favorable, Friendly Settlement is Still Expected.

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson personally will decide what reply, if any, shall be sent to Ambassador Gerard's message outlining the tentative draft of a note submitted to him informally as a proposed answer to the American communication concerning submarine warfare.

Secretary Lansing and others have transmitted to the President at Cornish, N. H., their views on the policy they believe ought to be pursued. It was stated officially tonight, however, that no word had been received as to the President's position. It was intimated that Mr. Wilson might not be ready to act until Friday as delicate questions involved required care and deliberation.

During the day Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, back from his summer home at Cedarhurst, asked Mr. Lansing informally concerning the latest phases of the negotiations in Berlin. The secretary outlined in a general way what had been transmitted by Ambassador Gerard, but gave no intimation as to the course the United States would follow. Count von Bernstorff said he had no advice of his own concern in the situation.

It was said that Count von Bernstorff learned that Ambassador Gerard's message was not of a character which necessarily would require an answer. There is little doubt in official quarters that the German proposals in their present form would be unacceptable to the United States.

The situation is perplexing officials here because they are reluctant to engage in an informal discussion of matters which they hold were stated clearly in the American note.

It was said that Ambassador Gerard's message did not make clear whether Germany had asked him to obtain the views of the United States on the tentative draft or whether in showing him a copy the implication was that the American government could comment on it before the note was completed. After his conference, however, the ambassador asked if the state department had any instructions for him.

Some of the President's advisers seem to think advantage should be taken of the opportunity to reiterate that the United States having stated its position can make no concessions or consider any temporary arrangement until there is a clear understanding on Germany's attitude toward the principle compelling visit and search before destroying unresisting merchantmen.

While the optimism which has prevailed in official quarters as a result of Ambassador Gerard's early messages has to some extent been dissipated by the unsatisfactory character of proposals in the tentative draft, the situation still was regarded as susceptible of a friendly settlement. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the German foreign office apparently seems anxious to leave the minimum of the American demands and the belief was expressed that further conferences with other departments of the government and even with Emperor William himself might be planned in the event that the proposed note as shown to Ambassador Gerard was not viewed favorably by the United States.

Secretary Lansing said no intimation had come as to the date when the German reply would be formally delivered to Ambassador Gerard.

New Destroyer Launched.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The torpedo boat destroyer Conyngham was launched from the Cramp Shipyard here today.

The vessel, which will make a speed of about 29½ knots, was christened by Anna Conyngham Stevens, 10 years old, a descendant of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham, in whose honor it was named.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER WIRELESS STATION

Navy Department in Charge of
Plant at Sayville, L. I.

CAPT. BULLARD IN CHARGE

He is Empowered to Make Arrangements for Collection of Tolls and Management of Plant.

Washington, July 8.—American naval officers today took charge of the powerful wireless plant of the Atlantic Communication Company, at Sayville, L. I., which will be operated by the government until the close of the European war to insure against violations of neutrality. This is one of the two stations in the United States maintaining direct communication with Germany. The other at Tuckerton, N. J., has been under control of the navy department since last fall.

Capt. William Bullard, superintendent of the naval radio service, took over the Sayville station, presenting a letter to the owners from Secretary Daniels. He is empowered to make all preliminary arrangements for the collection of tolls and management of the plant and will use his discretion in deciding whether to retain part of the present force or man the station with all navy operators.

Authority to assume control of radio stations and turn over the proceeds of the business to the private owners was given the navy department by an executive order issued soon after the war began. It is understood here the protest filed by the Sayville owners is merely a formal action for the protection of legal rights and will not be pressed in an effort to interfere with the government's policy.

Although there have been reports of unneutral cryptic messages sent from Sayville to be picked up by submarine or other vessels at sea, in spite of the presence of naval censors, no charges of violations of neutrality have reached the navy department. Secretary Daniels in announcing the taking over of the plant today merely said the action had become necessary on account of the refusal of Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, to issue a license to its owners. The station has been operating under a temporary arrangement.

In a letter to the navy department Mr. Redfield recited the fact that the plant was German-owned, communicated with a plant in Germany controlled by the Imperial government, was provided with its high-powered sending apparatus after the war began, and had in charge of its experimental work Captain Zennick of the German marine service. Under such circumstances, Secretary Redfield said, to grant the station a license would be an unneutral act.

Regulations now in force at Tuckerton will be applied at Sayville. No code dispatches will be handled unless the officers in charge are provided with cipher key, and there will be liberal paraphrasing to prevent the possibility of secret codes being used.

HOGS FOR WOOD PASTURE.

Tamworths Recommended as Good Breed for This Purpose.

Clemson College, July 8.—In answer to a recent inquiry as to the best breed of hogs for wood pasture, where the hogs would have considerable range, the animal husbandry division of Clemson College recommends the Tamworth.

The division states that there is no one breed that can be called "best" for conditions, but that where good rustlers that will make good pork are wanted, the Tamworth will answer.

Under normal conditions the Tamworth is a good rustler and produces large litters. It is a hog of the bacon type and the quality of the meat is high. The Tamworth does not mature as rapidly as breeds of lard type, such as the Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey, but for wood pasture, where considerable rustling would be necessary, the Tamworth would probably be preferable.

The animal husbandry division recommends that some forage, such as rape, cowpeas, etc., be provided for hogs under such conditions, in addition to the mast that they get in the woods.

AMERICAN SHIP RELEASED.

German Authorities Let Steamer Plateuria Proceed.

Berlin, via London, July 8.—The American steamer Plateuria, which while on the way from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, was stopped by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde, has been released. This action was taken after the United States embassy had taken up the case. The Plateuria has proceeded to her destination.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN DYE SITUATION.

Germany Hears That America is Shipping Dyestuffs to Great Britain.

Washington, July 7.—Further complications in the efforts of American textile manufacturers to induce Germany to permit shipments of coal tar dyes to the United States were reported to the department of commerce today by Commercial Attaché Thompson, assigned to Berlin, but now at The Hague.

Barring of American cotton from Germany by the British order-in-council was the primary obstacle in the way of gaining German assent to shipment and now to that has been added reports of the exporting of American dyestuffs to Great Britain. Until the ban is released from cotton officials are convinced Germany will not permit exporting of coal tar products, loaded by American manufacturers.

Department of commerce officials who began an investigation after receipt of the latest advice from Mr. Thompson, determining that coal tar products were not involved in the reported shipments to Great Britain because they consisted only of vegetable dyes manufactured in the United States. Germany will be informed of this in continued efforts to obtain the coal tar products.

Commerce department officials have been active since the outbreak of war in Europe in attempting to solve problems arising from shortage of coal tar dyes. A committee of experts of the department is conferring with the federal trade commission to arrange to assure the stability of the growing domestic dye industry when on the restoration of peace American manufacturers have to face German competition.

ORDER IN THE VAUGHN CASE.

Death Sentence Will be Repassed on Greenville Man.

Columbia, July 8.—The state supreme court handed down today an order remanding the case of T. U. Vaughn, a white man in the state penitentiary here convicted of statutory assault upon a 16-year-old charge in a fraternal orphanage at Greenville, of which he was superintendent, to the Greenville county court for resentencing, which will be death by electrocution under the state law.

According to this order it appears that Vaughn has lost his last chance in the courts to obtain a prison sentence or acquittal, after fighting his case through the courts of the state and the federal supreme court since his first trial at Greenville in 1912. The crime for which he was convicted was alleged to have been committed in 1908.

WILSON WORKS HARD.

Spends the Day in Study of Dispatches.

Cornish, N. H., July 8.—President Wilson, kept indoors by a driving rain, spent most of the day studying dispatches on the German situation and other official business.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin saving the German reply would be sent tomorrow or Saturday were communicated to the President tonight, but he would make no comment.

The President will make no arrangements about returning to Washington until the note has been dispatched from Berlin.

Enorce Mills Are Sold.

Spartanburg, July 6.—The Enorce Manufacturing Company of Enorce was sold at a receiver's sale yesterday to J. I. Westervelt of Greenville for \$200,001. A. M. Law, formerly president of the mills, was the receiver. The property was offered for sale one month ago for \$350,000. There were no bidders.

UNEXPLODED BOMBS FOUND ON SHIPS

Plot to Destroy Munitions Indicated.

THEY FAILED TO EXPLODE.

Each of the Three Vessels Carried Supplies for the French Army.

New York, July 7.—Three ships sailing from this port to Europe and reaching there last May, it was learned from an authoritative source today, were found to have unexploded bombs aboard, placed there in this city before sailing.

Two of the three vessels were the British steamships Bankdale, which left New York, May 7 for Havre, and Lord Erne, which sailed April 29 for the same destination.

In each case, it was said, the bombs had been placed aboard a vessel carrying automobiles and other supplies for the French army. An investigation is being made by department of justice agents, city detectives and French government representatives, it was said.

FAILED TO EXPLODE.

The bombs were found among the cargoes. At least one of them consisted of two large iron cylinders, one contained acid and the other an explosive which would be set off when the acid should eat its way through the walls of the cylinder. The plot was frustrated in each case, it was said, by failure of the acid to penetrate the iron.

The existence of a well-defined plot to destroy war munitions, it was said, had been uncovered. Announcement that the bombs had been discovered was made by a steamship man in high standing in this city, who confirmed the story told today by H. C. Hill, a passenger of the steamer Espagne. Mr. Hill said that one such bomb had been found aboard a vessel which he declined to name because he thought its designation might hamper investigation. For the same reason, the steamship man confirming the attempts to wreck steamers declined to allow his name to be used.

The Bankdale and Lord Erne, both British freight ships, were under charter of the French line. Officials of the line today declined to discuss the matter further than to say the two ships had sailed under charter and that they did not carry passengers.

REPLY EXPECTED TODAY OR TOMORROW

Germany's Answer to American Note Regarding Submarine Warfare Ready for Transmission.

Berlin, via London, July 8.—The German reply to the American note regarding the Lusitania and submarine warfare, according to information obtained here, probably will be delivered on Saturday, July 10, or possibly even tomorrow. The general tenor and motive of the government behind these proposals may be communicated confidentially to the leading representatives of the press tomorrow but it is understood that the publication of the text in Berlin will be deferred until the afternoon of the day on which it is presented to Washington.

The fact that the American government will not enter into preliminary negotiations respecting the forthcoming note was communicated today to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under-secretary of foreign affairs, by James W. Gerard, the American ambassador.

The note, therefore, will go forward to Washington in approximately the same form as drafted.

The outlines of this draft were submitted to Ambassador Gerard and forwarded to the state department, in the expectation by German officials that the United States would suggest any changes that might be deemed advisable.

Although, according to some unofficial dispatches from Washington, the note is considered unsatisfactory, "it is believed here that it is far less so than when the exchange began, and it is hoped it will lay the basis for continuing the negotiations."